



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

815109
Box 17154
E 51500

(B3)

SIS

NODIS

EXCISE

CONFIDENTIAL/NODIS

TO: The Secretary
THROUGH: P - Mr. Newsom
FROM: S/MS - Dr. Shulman
SUBJECT: EUR - George S. Vest
Soviet Combat Forces and the '62 Under-
standings on Cuba

EXCISE
Date 22 May 1985
By [Signature]

B-1
A-4
A-5

B-1
A-5

B-1
A-5

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

CONFIDENTIAL

NODIS

REVIEWED BY T. SELIN DATE 6/27/85
CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL
RDS or XDS EXST. DATE 04/06
BY AUTH T. Selin REASON(S) 1.3(c)(3)(4)(5)
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS 1.3(3)
DECLASSIFIED RELEASEABLE
RELEASE DENIED IN PART 1.5(c)
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS B-1

B-1
A-5

B-1
A-5

B-1
A-3

B-1
A-3

C] President Kennedy announced publicly the withdrawal of the bombers and lifting of the US quarantine. Kennedy went on to cite the need for continued vigilance in light of "our identification in recent days of a number of Soviet ground combat units in Cuba, although we are informed that these and other units were associated with the protection of offensive weapons systems and will also be withdrawn in due course." This appears to be our first public mention of these forces.

Cuba remained a topic of major political concern in the succeeding months, amid press and Congressional speculation that the Soviet build-up in Cuba was in fact continuing in an effort to establish it as a base for the export of communism in this hemisphere. In press conferences on January 24 and February 7, President Kennedy responded to such speculation. He noted that 4,500 Soviet technical personnel associated with the missiles had been withdrawn, acknowledged that up to 17,000 Soviet military personnel, including four combat groups remained, expressed U.S. concern over the situation, but stressed that these troops did not pose an immediate threat. He recalled Khruschev's statement that they would be withdrawn in due course, noting that we were working with the Soviets to determine what this meant.